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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
June 10, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Reserve

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1938

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES								
CROP	ACREAGE FOR HARVEST 1938		YIELD PER ACRE (bushels)			TOTAL PRODUCTION (bushels)		
	Per- cent of 1937	Acres in Thou- sands	Aver- age 1927- 36	1937	Indi- cated June 1, 1938	Average 1927-36	1937	Indicated June 1, 1938
Winter Wheat.....	107.9	50,677	14.5	14.6	15.0	546,396	685,102	760,623
Rye.....	105.7	4,059	11.3	12.9	13.6	36,454	49,449	55,138
Peaches, total crop	---	---	---	---	---	1 52,498	59,724	50,920
Pears, total crop...	---	---	---	---	---	1 24,326	29,548	29,876

CROP	CONDITION JUNE 1		
	Average 1927-36 Percent	1937 Percent	1938 Percent
All spring wheat.....	77	69	87
Durum.....	2 73	77	88
Other spring.....	2 72	67	87
Oats	77	82	87
Barley.....	78	80	87
Hay, all.....	77	77	84
Hay, all tame.....	77	78	84
Hay, wild.....	74	68	83
Hay, clover and timothy.....	77	79	85
Hay, alfalfa.....	81	79	85
Pasture.....	78	76	85
Apples.....	63	77	55
Peaches.....	60	66	59
Pears.....	61	68	67

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JUNE 1

CROP	1936		1937		1938	
	Percent ³	1,000 bushels	Percent ³	1,000 bushels	Percent ³	1,000 bushels
Barley.....	22.5	64,369	14.4	21,308	14.3	31,486
Rye.....	27.2	15,920	17.7	4,480	17.6	8,699

¹ Includes some quantities not harvested. ² Short-time average.

³ Percent of previous year's crop.

APPROVED:

Harry L. Brown

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Crop Reporting Board:

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1938

Growing conditions in the United States and prospects for early crops appeared better on June 1 this year than on the same date in any year since 1929. In contrast to the succession of droughts that have affected various parts of the country during the last eight years, a wet spring has left only a very limited area that is still urgently in need of rain. Crop prospects are rather poor in the Southwest and are reported only about average in the rest of the South, but in nearly all other parts of the country field crops, pasture and ranges are reported to have had a good to excellent start.

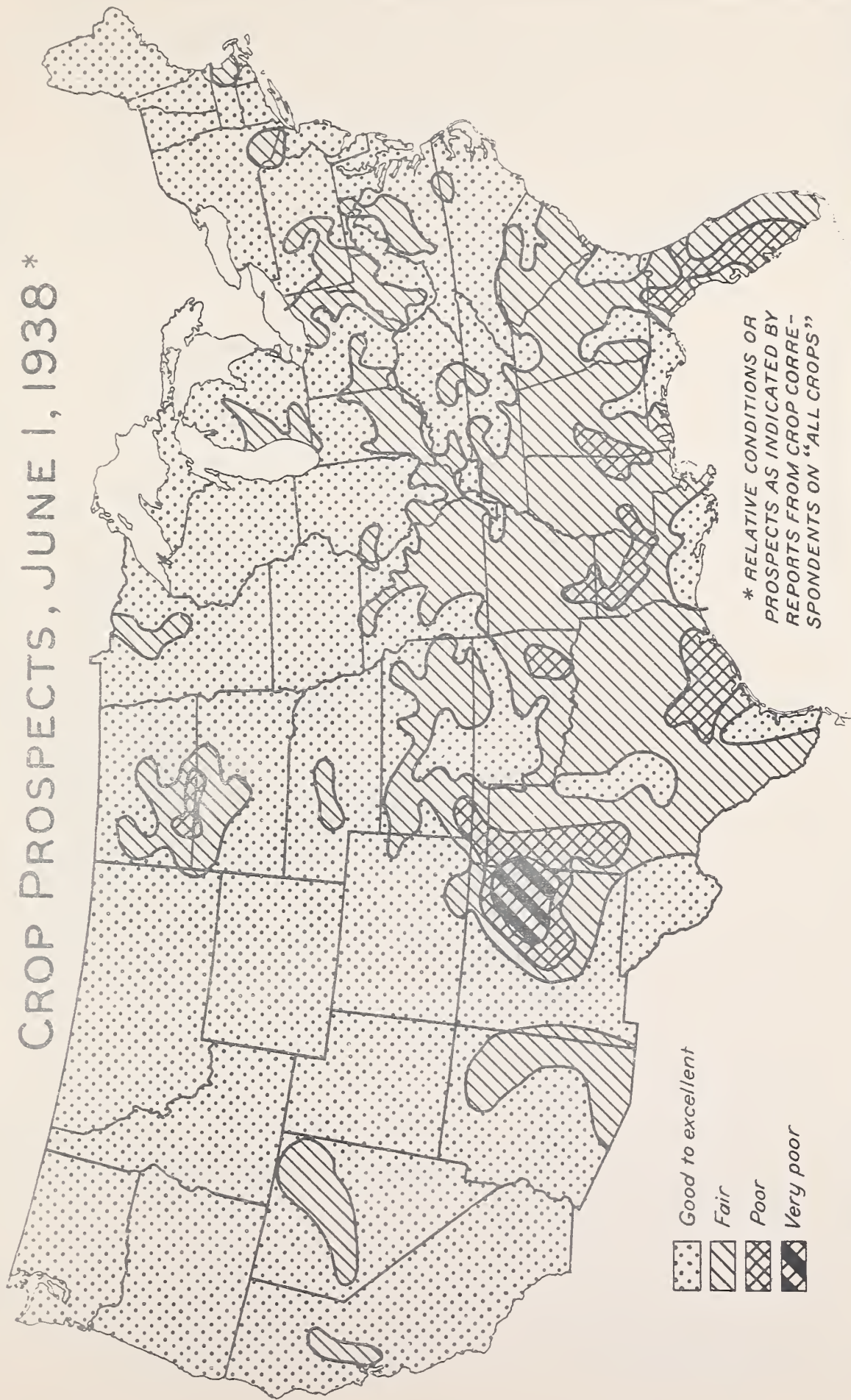
The principal areas suffering from drought on June 1 were in eastern and southern New Mexico and portions of adjoining States. Part of this area has had good rains in early June but more rain will soon be needed in portions of the northern Great Plains. In various parts of the country there are other scattered areas where crops have suffered from too much or too little rain, where they have been hurt by late frosts or are threatened by grasshoppers or other pests, but on the whole most farmers are looking forward to good crops, and in extensive western areas farmers and stockmen are rejoicing over the best moisture conditions in many years.

Harvest has begun on a winter wheat crop that is estimated on the basis of June 1 conditions at 761,000,000 bushels. This would be the second largest winter wheat crop on record but the yield is still quite uncertain and prospects were declining in some areas in early June. Extensive damage, reported due to frost, has been showing up in some sections of Kansas as the crop matured and there are many reports of leaf rust and scattered reports of stem rust in other sections where the crop is less advanced. Rye has suffered less as yet and is expected to give a better than average yield in practically all important producing States.

Grasses and clovers started early and were growing well on the first of the month, and, as there is an abundance of water in most of the irrigated alfalfa sections of the West, at least a fair hay crop for the country as a whole seems assured. If yields of late varieties of hay are not extensively reduced by a recurrence of drought, the total supply of hay will be fully as large in proportion to numbers of hay-consuming livestock as the average supply in pre-drought years, and substantially larger than in any year since 1929.

Spring grains, including spring wheat, oats, and barley, are thriving and their condition as reported by growers, was higher than on any previous June 1 since 1923. That may mean more straw than grain in some sections at harvest time but thus far, these crops appear to be growing well in practically all producing States. Farm pastures are better than they have been at this season since 1929. The ranges of the West are greener than in any June since 1932. Where the subsoil is still dry additional good rains will be needed to carry the grass through this summer and where the soil has blown or where stands were thinned by recent droughts it will be a number of years before pastures and ranges can recover their normal carrying capacity, but excellent progress towards recovery has been made in recent weeks. Range livestock is thriving. Dairy cows are on full pasture feed and they appear to be producing more pounds per cow and a larger total milk supply in proportion to our population than at any time in the past 13 years. Poultry flocks are being increased by heavy hatchings and egg production

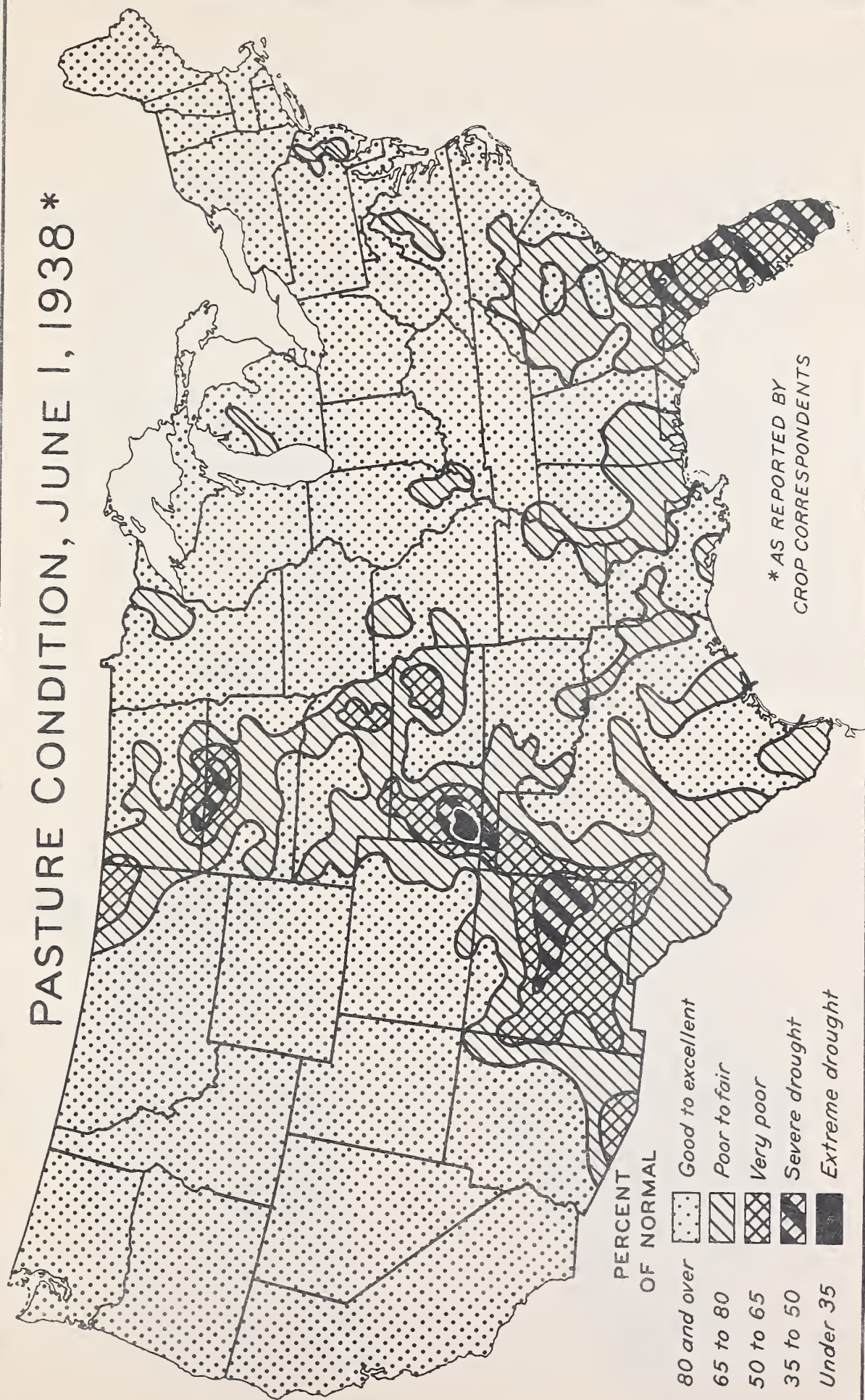
CROP PROSPECTS, JUNE 1, 1938 *



- Good to excellent
- Fair
- Poor
- Very poor

* RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"

PASTURE CONDITION, JUNE 1, 1938 *



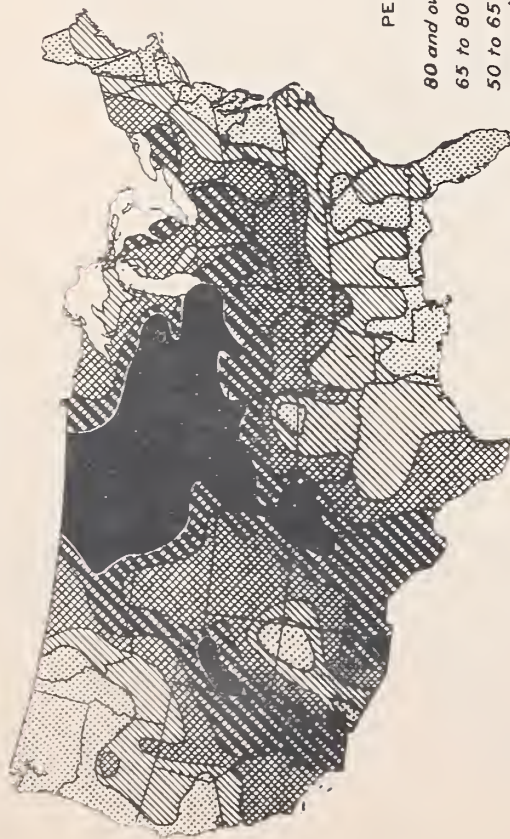
PERCENT
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

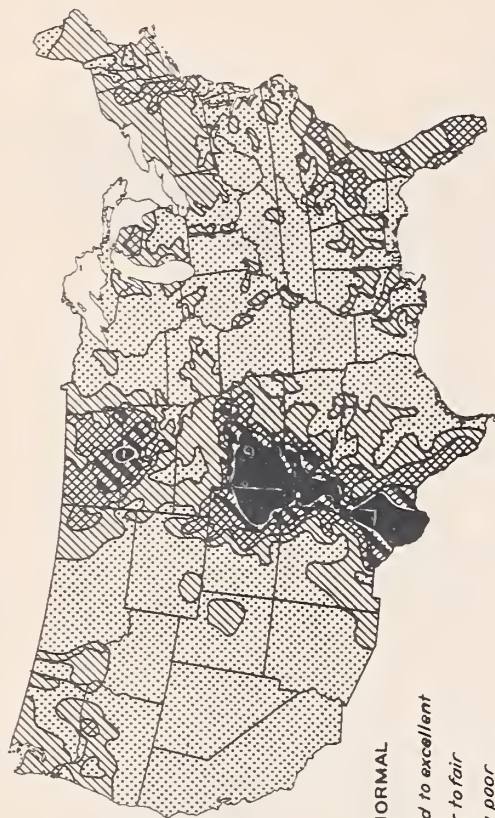
* AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

PASTURE CONDITION *

JUNE 1, 1934



JUNE 1, 1935

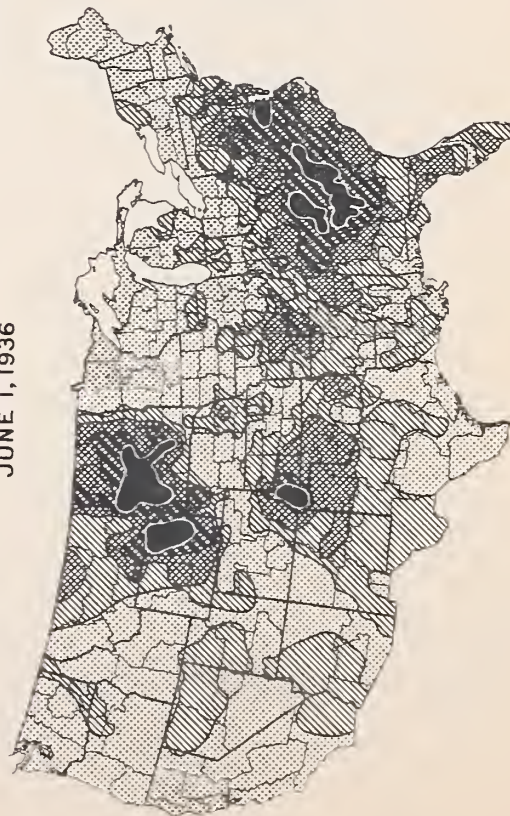


PERCENT OF NORMAL

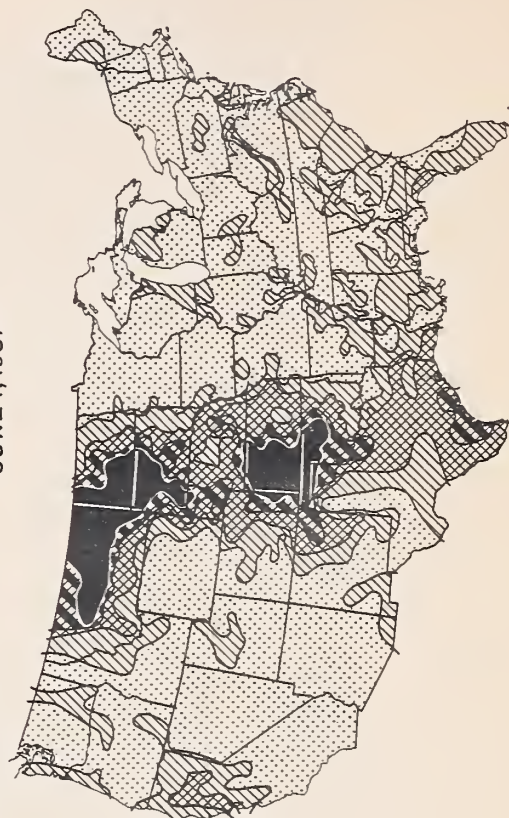
- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

* AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

JUNE 1, 1936



JUNE 1, 1937



per hen continues to be so far above previous records that the supply of eggs is only about 4 percent below the 10-year average even though the number of hens is far below average.

With millions of acres of late crops still to be planted and with few crops secure it is too early to forecast the total agricultural output for the season, but it is important that there are as yet no signs of any widespread drought such as so greatly interfered with crop and livestock production in 1930, 1931, 1933, 1934, and 1936 and affected more limited areas in other recent years.

Reports from fruit producing sections indicate about average supplies for the country as a whole, but production will be unevenly distributed, and quite below average in the North Central States and some of the South Central States. Apples and peaches were quite extensively hurt by late frosts in central and some northeastern States and both crops will be substantially less than last year's large crops and probably below average production although there will be a good supply of peaches from the South and West and a fairly large apple crop in the West. In the central States pears and cherries were also hurt by frosts, but the reductions are more than offset by record crops in the West. Apricots are rather light, but good crops of prunes and grapes are expected in the West. Citrus fruits, which in recent years have made up a rapidly increasing proportion of the total fruit supply, seem likely to have another large crop for harvest beginning next fall.

Commercial vegetables and truck crops grown for shipment to market have been making good growth in recent weeks. Excluding commercial early potatoes, which are expected to be slightly below last year, the estimated production of early truck crops already marketed or now maturing, including strawberries, is about 5 percent above last year's production and 15 percent above the 1927-36 average. Supplies of cabbage, lima beans, snap beans, beets and carrots and cucumbers in States usually shipping in June are expected to be substantially larger than supplies in those States last year, but green pea production will probably be less. Excluding potatoes, the condition of truck crops growing on June 1 was about 2 percent below the condition last year, but the total acreage is expected to be up about 3 percent and supplies during the remainder of the season should be about equal to those of last year.

WHEAT: The indicated production of winter wheat in 1938 is 760,623,000 bushels, an increase of about one percent from the indications of a month ago for the country as a whole. In 1937 the production was 685,102,000 bushels and the 10-year (1927-36) average is 546,396,000 bushels. The winter wheat crop of 1931 (825,396,000 bushels) was the largest ever produced.

In the Great Plains area, precipitation during May was ample to have brought about considerable improvement. In fact, there was excess precipitation in some areas, causing flooding and drowning out of low spots. Also the damage caused by spring frosts became increasingly apparent as harvesting began. Hail and storm damage occurred in Kansas and Oklahoma. Blackstem rust was present but to June 1 had caused little damage. Orange leaf rust was widespread and causing some loss. In Kansas and Texas indicated production is the same as on May 1, in New Mexico slightly less, in Oklahoma slightly more, and in Nebraska and Colorado somewhat more than a month earlier.

In the Ohio Valley present indications point to a moderate decline from a month ago, while prospects have improved in the northern tier of States, and in the Pacific Northwest. Wet weather in Missouri has decreased the prospects in that State.

Prospects on June 1 indicate a probable yield of 15.0 bushels per harvested acre compared with 14.6 bushels in 1937 and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 14.5 bushels. The indicated yield per acre was above average in all but a few scattered States.

The condition of all spring wheat was reported at 87 percent of normal on June 1, 1938 compared with 69 percent a year ago and the 10-year average June 1 condition of 77 percent. The June 1 condition was above average in all spring wheat States. In the important producing area of the northern Great Plains, growing conditions were generally favorable during May, and the condition of the crop was much better than a year ago. In general, top growth has been heavy in this area as well as in the Pacific Northwest.

Based on the prospective plantings reported in March the present condition indicates a probable production of all spring wheat of from 260,000,000 to 285,000,000 bushels. Production last year was 188,891,000 bushels and the 10-year average (1927-36) was 206,494,000 bushels.

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1938

5:00 P.M. (E.T.)

OATS: Condition of oats was reported at 87 percent of normal on June 1, 1938, compared with 82 percent on June 1, 1937 and the 10-year (1927-36) average June 1 condition of 77 percent.

The present prospects suggest the most probable range of production to be from 1,100,000,000 bushels to 1,200,000,000 bushels, based on the intended acreage reported in March. The cool, wet weather in May over most of the country was highly favorable for oats. Conditions are above average in all except three Southwestern States with the best conditions in the West North Central and the South Central States.

BARLEY: The condition of barley on June 1, 1938 averaged 87 percent of normal compared with 80 percent on the same date last year and the 10-year (1927-36) average June 1 condition of 78 percent.

Conditions are above average except in four Southwestern States and considerably above average in the Great Plains area. The condition is also above the condition a year ago except in a few Western, Southwestern and East Central States.

Based upon the intended acreage reported in March, the June 1 condition indicates the production may be expected to be somewhere between 240,000,000 bushels and 265,000,000 bushels, compared with a production of 219,635,000 bushels in 1937 and the 10-year (1927-36) average production of 234,895,000 bushels.

Stocks of old barley on farms, June 1, 1938, are estimated at 31,486,000 bushels or 14.3 percent of the 1937 crop compared with 21,308,000 bushels last year and 64,369,000 bushels on June 1, 1936.

RYE: Rye prospects improved during May and the June 1938 estimate is 55,138,000 bushels, compared with 51,755,000 bushels estimated a month earlier, 49,449,000 bushels produced in 1937, and the 10-year (1927-36) average production of 36,454,000 bushels. With the exception of the crop of 1935 (58,597,000 bushels) the current crop is the largest since 1924.

Above average yields are in prospect in all of the major producing States. The indicated average yield for the United States is 13.6 bushels per acre compared with 12.9 bushels in 1937 and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 11.3 bushels.

Farm stocks of old rye on June 1, 1938 amounted to 8,699,000 bushels compared with 4,480,000 bushels a year ago and 15,920,000 bushels on June 1, 1936.

EARLY POTATOES: The condition of early potatoes in the 10 Southern States on June 1 is reported to be 75 percent of normal. This compares with the June 1, 1937 condition of 72 percent, and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 72 percent. The conditions reported this season are higher than a year ago in six States, but are lower in Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. Dry weather has curtailed yields in the southern sections of Georgia. The Alabama crop has never completely recovered from the excessive rains in April, and too much moisture in Oklahoma has reduced crop prospects slightly below a year ago.

The 1938 season has been about two weeks earlier than usual in most States. Rail shipments through June 4, as a result, are about 10 percent greater than at the same time a year ago. Although digging is general throughout the early potato States, the heaviest movement about June 1 was from North Carolina and the Kern County section of California. Shipments have begun from the Norfolk and Eastern Shore areas of Virginia and will increase in volume during the month of June.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1938

June 1, 1938

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

APPLES: The June 1 condition of the apple crop was reported at 55 percent of normal, compared with the condition of 77 percent on June 1, 1937, and with the 10-year (1927-36) average of 63 percent. The condition of the 1938 crop is below average in all regions except the Far Western group of States, where it is about one point above average. It is too early to forecast production of apples, but present indications point to a crop below the 10-year (1927-36) average production and much smaller than the large crop of 1937.

Largely as a result of May freezes, condition on June 1 was below average in all of the States in the North Atlantic group except Maine, New Hampshire, and Connecticut. In the North Central States severe damage was caused by spring freezes, and condition was below average except in Minnesota, Iowa, and South Dakota. In some of these States apples escaped serious frost injury during April, but suffered considerable damage from freezes in May. Light crops are in prospect in most of the South Atlantic States. In Virginia, the bloom was lighter than usual; and reports indicate considerable damage from aphids. In the South Central States prospects were reduced materially by spring freezes, and condition is below average in all of these States except Alabama and Mississippi. The condition of apples in the Western group of States is slightly above average. The bloom was heavy in the Pacific Northwest, and although cold weather during and immediately following the blossom period caused some reduction in prospects, the June 1 condition is above average in Washington and Oregon. Insect damage in these States has not been heavy to date, but spring weather conditions have been unfavorable for spraying, and insect infestations may be heavy later in the season. In California, however, prospects are below average. In Sonoma County, the most important Gravenstein-producing section, condition declined during May, partly because of heavy infestations of aphids. The condition is above average in Montana and Utah, but is below average in Idaho and Colorado.

PEACHES: The total peach crop in the United States, as indicated by the June 1 condition, is placed at 50,920,000 bushels, compared with 59,724,000 bushels produced in 1937 and with the 10-year (1927-36) average production of 52,498,000 bushels.

In the 10 Southern States, the crop now appears to be somewhat larger than was indicated on May 1. Decreases from the May 1 forecasts in Alabama, Louisiana, and Oklahoma were more than offset by increases in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Arkansas. The June 1 forecast of 16,620,000 bushels in these States is 35 percent larger than the 1937 crop of 12,316,000 bushels, and is 16 percent above the 10-year average production of 14,334,000 bushels. Indicated production is above average in all of this group of States except Georgia, Florida, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Prospective production in the North Atlantic group of States is somewhat below the 10-year (1927-36) average, largely because of winter-killing of buds in New York and mid-May freezes in New York and New Jersey. In the Central States, April freezes reduced prospects materially, and low temperatures on May 11-13 resulted in further damage to the crop. Present indications point to light peach crops in nearly all of the States in this group.

The indicated production in the Western States is 7 percent below average. Prospective production in Colorado, however, is only 7 percent less than the record production of 1937. Indicated production in California of both clingstone and freestone varieties is somewhat smaller than in 1937 and is below average. Good peach crops are indicated in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and a fair crop is in prospect in Utah.

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PEARS: For the second successive year, the Nation's total pear crop may establish a new production record. Based on reports from pear growers showing a June 1 condition of 67 percent, the total pear crop in the United States is indicated to be 29,876,000 bushels--an increase of 1 percent over last year's record crop and 23 percent over the 10-year (1927-36) average production.

The pear crop in the Pacific Coast States (California, Oregon, and Washington) is expected to supply about 70 percent of the total United States production for 1938. This year's crop is estimated to be 14 percent greater than in 1937 and 31 percent above the 10-year average production for these States. In the State of Washington, general prospects are good, although a few localities report spotted growing conditions, variations in the set, and some frost and insect damage. The condition of the Oregon pear crop on June 1 was above average, and although blossom-blight and scab have caused damage in some sections, a good crop is in prospect. A fairly heavy drop has occurred to date in California pear orchards in interior areas of the State. However, the prospect for both Bartletts and fall and winter varieties, as of June 1, was 16 percent above the 1937 production, and 19 percent above average.

Late spring frosts during April and May in the North Central States drastically reduced pear prospects in many of the farm and commercial orchards. The crop expected from this area probably will be less than half the production in 1937.

A good crop of pears is in prospect this year in New York State. Although the set of fruit is not quite as heavy as the bloom indicated earlier in the season, the June 1 condition was reported by growers to be above the 10-year average.

CITRUS FRUITS: The June 1 condition of oranges from the 1938 bloom in California and Florida is below the condition of the crop as reported on the same date a year ago, and also below the 10-year (1927-36) average. Condition of oranges in Texas is well above condition of June 1, 1937, and the 10-year (1927-36) average. The drought which prevailed over the Florida citrus area during the spring months was broken toward the close of May, and in most citrus sections the supply of moisture is now ample. In California, the bloom was generally heavy in most areas. The usual "June drop" has just started, however, and it is too early to determine what the ultimate set of fruit will be. Present prospects are favorable for good crops in other States.

The condition of grapefruit on June 1 in California and Florida is well above condition on the same date a year ago, but slightly lower than the 10-year (1927-36) average. Condition of the crop in Texas is well above that of June 1, 1937, and the 10-year (1927-36) average. In Arizona, however, condition as reported on June 1 is lower than a year ago, and is below the 1927-36 average. It is still too early to estimate production from the bloom of 1938, but present prospects point to good crops in all States. Condition of California lemons is average, and well above the condition of June 1, 1937. Condition of Florida limes is substantially below last year and slightly below the 10-year (1927-36) average.

Production of oranges for the 1937-38 season (1937 bloom) is now estimated to be 70,920,000 boxes. This production is slightly larger than the report of a month ago, because of an increase in the Florida estimate. The crop of 1936-37 amounted to 55,174,000 boxes, the 10-year (1926-35) average is 48,090,000 boxes. Production of California Valencias from the 1937 bloom, the main source of supply at this time, is placed at 26,448,000 boxes, compared with 16,829,000 boxes in 1936-37 and the 10-year (1926-35) average of 17,265,000 boxes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1938

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The total production of grapefruit for 1937-38 is now estimated at 29,344,000 boxes. This figure is larger than that of a month ago, due to an increase in the Florida estimate. A total of 30,680,000 boxes was produced in 1936-37; the 10-year (1926-35) average is 14,712,000 boxes.

CHERRIES: The total cherry crop (sweet and sour cherries) in the 12 commercial States is indicated by the June 1 condition to be 130,040 tons, compared with 144,720 in 1937, and with the 10-year (1927-36) average of 116,309 tons. Prospects are poor in the 5 eastern States, in which sour cherries comprise most of the production. A crop of only 50,640 tons is indicated in these States, compared with 88,320 tons in 1937, and with the 10-year average of 63,584 tons. In the 7 western States, where sweet varieties predominate, an unusually large crop is indicated--79,400 tons in 1938, compared with 56,400 in 1937, and with the 10-year average of 52,725 tons.

Cherry trees in the eastern States came through the winter without serious injury, but lost many buds from frosts in April and May. Production in New York is about average; in Western New York only a moderately good crop is in prospect, while in the Hudson Valley prospects are somewhat better. In Ohio, sour cherries in the north central counties were almost wiped out. Prospective production in Michigan is only about one-third of the 1937 crop. Sour cherries which survived the low temperatures of April were damaged severely by the cold weather of May. The Grand Traverse section has a very light set of fruit left; the sour cherry crop in the southwestern part of the State is almost negligible. Wisconsin has a fairly good crop in prospect.

In the 7 western States prospective production is above average except in Montana and Idaho. June 1 condition indicates the largest crops of record in Washington, Oregon, and California. In the past few seasons, however, heavy rains at harvest time have ruined a considerable part of the crop in the Pacific Northwest. In California, cherry harvest is in progress and is rapidly approaching the peak. Production of both Royal Anne and shipping varieties is large. Because of low prices being received by growers, it appears that a considerable tonnage of California cherries may not be harvested.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of California dried prunes, as indicated by the June 1 condition, is placed at 271,000 tons compared with the 1937 crop of 249,000 tons and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 197,900 tons. If this prospective production materializes, the crop will be the largest on record. Production of plums in California is indicated to be 61,000 tons compared with 66,000 tons in 1937 and the 10-year average of 60,900 tons. In Michigan low temperatures on May 12 and 13 resulted in considerable damage, and indications point to a very light crop of plums. Condition of prunes in Idaho is well above average. In Washington reports indicate considerable frost damage to prunes in the districts east of the Cascades. West of the mountains, in the dried prune districts, prospects are favorable. Prune prospects in Oregon were materially reduced by cold rainy weather at blossom time. The first forecasts of production in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Michigan will be made as of July 1.

GRAPES (California): Condition as reported on June 1 is above average for all three classes of California grapes. Table grapes are reported at 85 percent, which is slightly above last year and is 5 points above the 10-year (1927-36) average. Condition of wine and raisin varieties is 87 percent, the same as a year ago, but is above the 10-year average of 83 percent for wine grapes and 79 percent for raisin varieties. Growing conditions during May were favorable for raisin grapes, although there is some possibility of excessive mildew development because of the lack of sufficient warm, dry weather during the month. A heavy crop of Muscats appears to be in prospect; Thompson Seedless show promise of a relatively good crop.

MISC. FRUITS & NUTS - CALIF.: The California apricot crop is relatively light. The June 1 condition indicates a production of 209,000 tons, compared with the 1937 crop of 311,000 tons, and with the 10-year (1927-36) average of 221,600 tons. Condition of figs is average, but is below that of June 1, 1937. Olives bloomed heavily, but it is yet too early to determine the probable set. The condition of the almond crop is above average, but well below that of last year, when production was the largest of record. The June 1 condition of walnuts is considerably below average because of the mild winter, which has resulted in "delayed foliation" in many orchards.

HAY: The condition of the hay crops continued well above average. Tame hay on June 1 was reported at 84 percent, the same as on May 1. The condition on June 1 last year was only 78 percent and the 10-year average is 77 percent. The wild hay condition of 83 percent was likewise well above last year's figure of 68 percent and the 10-year average of 74 percent. Clover and Timothy and Alfalfa, the most important kinds of tame hay, are each reported at 85 percent in comparison with averages of 77 and 81 percent.

The favorable prospect for hay is quite general over the country. Except in restricted localities, the standing hay crops benefited by the early spring. In some North Central States, minor damage from frost occurred in the second week of May. Cool, wet weather during the last half of the month favored abundant growth.

PASTURES: The condition of pastures on June 1 averaged the best for that date since 1929. Good to excellent pasture and range feed was reported for practically the entire country except in parts of the Great Plains, southern Mountain region and eastern Gulf Coast States. In the central and northern part of the Great Plains precipitation during May was above normal and pastures and ranges in Montana, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado were much better on June 1 than a month earlier. However, in much of this territory stands are still thin and weedy from the effects of recent droughts and the condition although favorable in relation to the last 3 or 4 years is still considerably below the average of pre-drought years.

In western Texas, New Mexico, and part of Arizona there was very little rainfall during May and pasture and range condition declined sharply. Along the Gulf Coast from Louisiana eastward, pastures on June 1 were not so good as a month earlier but were generally average or above for that date except in Florida. In that State pastures were very poor, but rains late in May should tend to bring about some improvement.

For the United States as a whole the condition of pastures on June 1 averaged 85 percent of normal compared with 76 percent on June 1, 1937 and a 1927-36 average of 78 percent for that date.

RANGES: The condition of ranges in the Western range area as a whole continued to improve during May, and on June 1 the average condition was the highest for the month since 1932. It was, however, below the average of the 10 years, 1923 to 1932. Range conditions showed average or better seasonal improvement during May in all Western range States except in Arizona and New Mexico, where, as a result of deficient rainfall, the June 1 condition was below that of May 1.

The condition of cattle in the range States on June 1 averaged the highest for the month since 1931 and of sheep the highest since 1930. This relatively high condition reflected the mild winter, generally sufficient to abundant supplies of winter feed, and the good, early range feed. Losses of cattle and

sheep during the winter and spring this year are reported as considerably below the average of recent years. The spring lamb and calf crops have been generally very good and have made above average development up to this time. On the whole the range livestock industry, on its physical side, has the best early summer prospects in a number of years.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production per cow on June 1 was unusually high in all sections of the country, the reports received ranging from 4 percent above the 10-year (1927-36) average in the South Atlantic area to 11 percent above in the Western group of States. In comparison with the same date in 1937 milk production per cow was up in all regions and for the country as a whole averaged more than 3 percent above that a year ago. With the number of milk cows on farms probably slightly larger than at the same time last year, total milk production on June 1 appears to have been nearly 4 percent greater. This is the heaviest milk production ever reported for June 1 and, on a per capita basis, is more than 3 percent above the 10-year average for the date.

Excellent pasturage was available for milk cows in practically all the more important dairy areas on June 1. Temperatures during May were mostly moderate and favorable for milk production. Reports from all regions showed an unusually large proportion of the milk cows being milked.

For the United States as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 17.99 pounds on June 1, compared with 17.39 pounds a year ago and a 1927-36 average of 17.01 pounds on that date. During the 13 years prior to 1938 the reported June 1 production per cow has ranged from 15.11 pounds in 1934 to 17.98 pounds in 1930. In the herds kept by crop correspondents, 77.4 percent of the milk cows were reported milked on June 1 this year compared with 76.5 percent on that date in 1937 and a range of 72.5 to 75.5 percent on June 1 in the 12 previous years for which records are available.

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CROP REPORTING BOARD.

WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield Per Acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1927-36	1937	1938	1927-36	1937	1938
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	19.8	24.0	21.5	4,848	3,184	6,386
N.J.	21.8	22.5	21.5	1,192	1,462	1,312
Pa.	18.3	22.0	19.0	17,720	23,364	20,292
Ohio	19.2	19.0	19.0	34,585	46,056	45,353
Ind.	16.8	16.0	17.0	27,694	34,592	33,728
Ill.	16.7	17.5	17.0	31,538	45,150	40,630
Mich.	20.2	18.5	22.0	15,632	18,426	19,580
Wis.	18.0	18.0	20.0	592	1,234	1,380
Minn.	18.8	20.5	20.0	2,926	6,212	5,160
Iowa	18.3	18.5	19.5	6,207	15,638	11,914
Mo.	13.4	13.3	13.0	21,576	41,097	33,462
S.Dak.	12.0	13.0	14.0	1,414	1,105	2,170
Nebr.	15.1	14.0	16.5	46,400	45,654	71,660
Kans.	12.4	12.0	13.0	133,463	152,040	192,777
Del.	17.8	16.0	18.0	1,655	1,376	1,494
Md.	18.6	19.0	19.5	8,372	9,044	9,380
Va.	14.1	15.0	13.0	8,598	9,720	8,554
W.Va.	14.4	16.0	15.0	1,855	2,736	2,385
N.C.	10.4	11.8	12.0	4,275	5,817	6,036
S.C.	9.6	9.5	10.5	974	1,416	1,701
Ga.	8.7	8.5	10.0	934	1,445	2,110
Ky.	12.7	18.5	14.0	3,869	10,212	7,742
Tenn.	10.3	12.5	11.0	3,588	6,750	5,874
Ala.	9.9	11.0	11.5	46	77	80
Ark.	9.1	10.5	8.5	406	1,050	680
Okla.	11.2	14.2	13.5	44,015	65,462	72,400
Tex.	10.1	10.6	10.0	29,984	41,690	39,860
Mont.	13.8	11.0	17.0	9,256	6,391	16,660
Idaho	19.6	22.0	22.0	12,360	14,388	16,038
Wyo.	11.3	11.5	14.0	1,273	1,392	2,380
Colo.	11.3	13.5	13.5	9,672	11,151	13,082
N.Mex.	9.2	11.5	7.5	2,277	2,829	1,785
Ariz.	21.8	23.0	24.0	733	1,035	1,080
Utah	16.8	15.0	19.0	3,001	2,820	3,971
Nev.	25.1	28.0	27.0	74	84	108
Wash.	23.3	25.0	26.0	26,181	16,625	32,448
Oreg.	20.2	20.0	23.5	14,924	8,580	15,392
Calif.	18.0	21.0	18.5	12,194	16,753	13,579
U. S.	14.5	14.6	15.0	546,396	685,102	760,623

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1938

June 1, 1938

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SPRING WHEAT (ALL)				OATS			BARLEY		
Condition June 1				Condition June 1			Condition June 1		
State	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	:1927-36:	1937	: 1938	:1927-36:	1937	: 1938	: 1927-36:	1937	: 1938
	Percent			Percent			Percent		
Me.	90	95	100	92	91	95	90	95	100
N.H.	--	--	--	90	82	93	--	--	--
Vt.	--	--	--	89	81	92	87	84	96
Mass.	--	--	--	88	93	93	--	--	--
R.I.	--	--	--	87	92	89	--	--	--
Conn.	--	--	--	89	93	95	--	--	--
N.Y.	80	86	84	80	73	88	80	73	87
N.J.	--	--	--	85	88	88	87	89	80
Pa.	81	85	82	82	81	87	83	87	88
Ohio	76	82	79	73	77	79	75	81	79
Ind.	76	83	88	71	78	73	74	83	80
Ill.	77	86	87	74	85	85	78	82	91
Mich.	82	87	84	79	78	86	80	82	86
Wis.	86	88	91	86	87	90	86	87	90
Minn.	81	87	87	83	88	88	82	87	87
Iowa	81	88	87	83	94	93	84	94	94
Mo.	72	75	80	69	83	88	72	76	79
N.Dak.	74	63	84	73	68	86	73	68	84
S.Dak.	75	69	89	76	79	91	76	78	91
Nebr.	80	56	89	78	78	94	80	73	94
Kans.	67	30	90	71	69	87	64	46	81
Del.	--	--	--	84	84	90	--	--	--
Md.	--	--	--	78	84	85	82	91	90
Va.	--	--	--	76	87	84	79	93	86
W.Va.	--	--	--	75	83	86	--	86	88
N.C.	--	--	--	74	81	85	79	82	87
S.C.	--	--	--	72	77	81	--	--	--
Ga.	--	--	--	72	76	82	--	--	--
Fla.	--	--	--	68	61	74	--	--	--
Ky.	--	--	--	71	84	80	76	91	88
Tenn.	--	--	--	70	82	82	74	86	83
Ala.	--	--	--	70	83	84	--	--	--
Miss.	--	--	--	71	80	78	--	--	--
Ark.	--	--	--	70	77	73	--	--	--
La.	--	--	--	68	82	76	--	--	--
Okla.	--	--	--	67	69	80	57	63	79
Tex.	--	--	--	62	60	74	56	58	69
Mont.	77	46	92	77	54	92	79	57	92
Idaho	88	87	93	88	87	94	88	88	95
Wyo.	81	82	92	84	84	94	85	84	94
Colo.	81	74	90	84	80	90	81	74	91
N.Mex.	77	88	87	72	77	66	69	78	69
Ariz.	--	--	--	88	85	80	88	89	87
Utah	86	87	91	86	91	91	87	89	91
Nev.	88	93	91	90	86	89	92	94	91
Wash.	78	79	82	86	85	87	83	83	86
Oreg.	82	80	87	86	80	86	85	87	86
Calif.	--	--	--	78	68	81	76	78	75
U. S.	77	69	87	77	82	87	78	80	87

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1938

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

RYE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1927-36	1937	1938	1927-36	1937	1938
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	15.1	17.5	15.5	323	508	403
N.J.	17.5	17.0	17.5	441	374	455
Pa.	13.6	15.0	14.0	1,531	1,135	1,036
Ohio	13.4	14.5	14.5	873	580	609
Ind.	11.6	12.5	12.0	1,304	2,025	1,620
Ill.	11.6	14.5	14.0	841	1,327	1,260
Mich.	11.9	11.5	13.5	1,934	1,656	1,714
Wis.	10.8	13.5	13.0	2,358	4,590	4,108
Minn.	14.7	19.0	18.0	5,714	10,716	10,548
Iowa	14.2	19.0	16.5	784	3,534	1,782
Mo.	8.8	10.5	9.5	212	578	323
N.Dak.	9.7	10.0	13.0	9,811	6,720	11,804
S.Dak.	10.9	12.0	14.0	3,388	6,108	8,876
Nebr.	9.3	10.0	12.0	2,655	3,900	5,184
Kans.	10.6	11.5	11.5	308	966	678
Del.	12.6	12.5	13.0	78	62	78
Md.	12.9	13.0	13.0	247	208	234
Va.	11.3	12.5	11.0	588	525	451
W.Va.	11.4	12.0	12.0	137	108	84
N.C.	7.7	7.5	8.0	481	465	512
S.C.	8.4	8.5	9.0	77	85	99
Ga.	6.1	5.5	6.5	106	94	117
Ky.	10.6	13.0	11.0	189	312	209
Tenn.	6.7	7.5	7.5	153	308	285
Okla.	7.9	8.5	10.0	118	306	400
Tex.	9.9	14.0	12.0	27	42	48
Mont.	9.4	9.0	13.0	520	198	546
Idaho	11.1	10.0	12.0	55	60	84
Wyo.	6.8	7.0	8.0	193	168	280
Colo.	7.4	8.5	9.0	351	382	369
Utah	7.6	8.0	9.0	19	32	36
Wash.	9.1	9.0	11.0	194	162	198
Oreg.	13.1	12.5	14.5	351	600	638
Calif.	1/ 12.4	13.0	14.0	1/ 104	65	70
U.S.	11.3	12.9	13.6	36,454	42,449	55,138

1/ Short-time average.

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STOCKS OF BARLEY AND RYE ON FARMS JUNE 1, 1937 and 1938

BARLEY					:	RYE				
: Percent of pre- : State :vious year's crop: Quantity					:	: Percent of pre- : State :vious year's crop: Quantity				
: 1937 : 1938 : 1937 : 1938					:	: 1937 : 1938 : 1937 : 1938				
Percent		Thousand Bu.			:	Percent		Thousand Bu.		
Me.	16.5	20	23	23	:	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	10	20	14	24	:	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	16	15	435	459	:	17	14	52	71	
N.J.	1	10	--	3	:	5	8.5	18	32	
Pa.	11	13	194	238	:	26	17	328	201	
Ohio	6	18	31	144	:	11	14	77	81	
Ind.	10	7	38	45	:	15	10	207	202	
Ill.	11	11	297	408	:	4.5	21	39	384	
Mich.	19	14	680	636	:	23	17	373	282	
Wis.	12	17	2,148	3,744	:	16	23	336	1,056	
Minn.	17	17	5,375	8,761	:	11	21	476	2,250	
Iowa	16	10	957	1,184	:	17	23	193	813	
Mo.	8	8	109	184	:	6	16	14	92	
N.Dak.	70	19	3,165	4,013	:	32	12	641	806	
S.Dak.	42	23	3,770	4,616	:	46	20	740	1,222	
Nebr.	17	16	996	1,703	:	13	14	620	546	
Kans.	6	11	240	344	:	3.5	18	21	174	
Del.	--	--	--	--	:	3.5	9	2	6	
Md.	6	7	60	83	:	9	15	17	31	
Va.	8	10	72	136	:	4	10	16	52	
W.Va.	8	19	9	26	:	11	30	11	32	
N.C.	3	13	5	23	:	5.5	8	21	37	
S.C.	--	--	--	--	:	4.5	6	3	5	
Ga.	--	--	--	--	:	9.5	10	9	9	
Ky.	3	9	13	82	:	11	1	22	3	
Tenn.	2	6.5	9	39	:	2.5	4.5	4	14	
Okla.	12	12	94	246	:	7	13	10	40	
Tex.	2	8.5	25	150	:	1	5	--	2	
Mont.	28	35	223	733	:	11	19	10	38	
Idaho	11	13	378	482	:	19	13	17	8	
Wyo.	12	24	88	331	:	28	12	22	20	
Colo.	11	12	783	1,053	:	24	12	56	46	
N.Mex.	15	25	19	37	:	--	--	--	--	
Ariz.	5	1	36	6	:	--	--	--	--	
Utah	7	13	142	309	:	9.5	0	2	0	
Nev.	9	15	23	46	:	--	--	--	--	
Wash.	9.5	29	200	601	:	11	15	21	24	
Oreg.	7	7	208	291	:	14	20	98	120	
Calif.	1.5	1	449	284	:	3	0	4	0	
U. S.	14.4	14.3	21,308	31,486	:	17.7	17.6	4,480	8,699	

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CONDITION JUNE 1

			Clover and			Alfalfa Hay		
Tame Hay			Timothy Hay					
State	Avg.		Avg.			Avg.		
	1927-36	1937	1927-36	1937	1938	1927-36	1937	1938
P e r c e n t								
Me.	88	86	92	88	82	94	85	78
N.H.	87	91	92	88	87	90	82	84
Vt.	88	89	94	88	85	93	82	87
Mass.	85	94	87	85	96	88	83	88
R.I.	85	95	82	86	97	89	87	100
Conn.	85	92	90	87	93	89	87	94
N.Y.	80	87	86	80	85	87	85	90
N.J.	80	82	76	79	82	77	84	89
Pa.	79	79	81	79	77	83	84	86
Ohio	73	77	81	72	75	83	79	77
Ind.	74	76	81	73	75	82	81	77
Ill.	74	74	85	74	70	88	80	69
Mich.	77	80	85	76	78	86	83	83
Wis.	76	76	88	76	76	86	79	70
Minn.	76	86	88	76	84	84	77	88
Iowa	77	83	89	76	80	86	83	85
Mo.	70	77	77	71	76	76	80	81
N.Dak.	64	56	79	64	54	79	65	59
S.Dak.	72	72	84	71	61	87	72	71
Nebr.	79	69	85	79	71	85	80	72
Kans.	74	64	77	77	72	76	74	65
Del.	81	82	80	81	82	82	85	85
Md.	76	76	80	75	75	81	82	86
Va.	74	83	77	74	83	76	80	89
W.Va.	73	81	80	75	81	82	80	85
N.C.	76	80	83	--	84	82	78	82
S.C.	68	68	73	--	--	--	72	77
Ga.	70	73	74	--	82	84	78	83
Fla.	70	70	70	--	--	--	--	--
Ky.	72	82	82	73	84	83	79	89
Tenn.	72	80	84	73	83	84	79	88
Ala.	71	77	77	--	73	83	73	81
Miss.	74	76	77	--	77	79	80	80
Ark.	74	80	79	--	79	78	78	86
La.	77	74	74	--	--	--	79	77
Okla.	72	61	79	--	--	--	72	60
Tex.	75	63	78	--	--	--	78	78
Mont.	78	58	89	82	72	90	81	69
Idaho	84	86	89	85	83	89	84	86
Wyo.	83	79	96	84	89	95	82	82
Colo.	81	81	91	87	86	92	79	82
N.Mex.	78	84	75	83	89	90	81	85
Ariz.	87	88	86	--	--	--	87	88
Utah	80	87	86	82	93	90	79	86
Nev.	82	89	85	83	90	72	81	88
Wash.	82	82	88	85	85	90	80	82
Oreg.	85	82	89	85	82	90	84	86
Calif.	84	83	83	--	68	86	86	86
U.S.	77	78	84	77	79	85	81	79

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CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1938

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	Wild Hay			Pasture		
	Average			Average		
	1927-36	1937	1938	1927-36	1937	1938
P e r c e n t						
Me.	84	77	85	84	84	87
N.H.	82	78	90	84	86	89
Vt.	84	92	86	86	90	94
Mass.	82	90	85	83	93	88
R.I.	86	94	85	83	81	83
Conn.	85	93	84	84	94	87
N.Y.	77	87	83	80	89	88
N.J.	86	88	89	81	85	81
Pa.	80	89	82	81	84	86
Ohio	72	80	77	77	85	87
Ind.	78	85	87	79	87	89
Ill.	75	81	84	77	84	89
Mich.	80	84	86	81	87	87
Wis.	79	84	88	78	83	89
Minn.	73	84	86	76	86	88
Iowa	79	90	91	79	89	93
Mo.	76	77	84	76	85	87
N.Dak.	63	51	74	63	52	76
S.Dak.	69	63	81	70	61	80
Nebr.	80	63	84	79	57	75
Kans.	78	55	75	76	51	72
Del.	88	78	87	81	81	85
Md.	77	92	80	79	81	86
Va.	75	84	76	79	88	88
W.Va.	76	80	83	78	84	89
N.C.	75	78	82	76	82	84
S.C.	69	75	81	70	73	73
Ga.	72	77	77	74	78	77
Fla.	72	81	65	73	75	60
Ky.	75	81	82	79	86	89
Tenn.	74	80	85	79	84	90
Ala.	71	77	73	76	79	83
Miss.	74	72	78	79	77	80
Ark.	77	80	84	81	83	86
La.	78	71	76	81	70	78
Okla.	77	47	79	75	50	79
Tex.	77	60	84	77	64	81
Mont.	75	55	90	77	47	87
Idaho	85	87	93	86	83	93
Wyo.	83	85	93	82	76	95
Colo.	84	80	88	78	65	86
N.Mex.	70	60	69	71	66	55
Ariz.	72	90	90	82	86	82
Utah	87	85	89	80	81	88
Nev.	82	88	93	82	90	90
Wash.	83	81	89	84	82	90
Oreg.	82	78	92	87	82	92
Calif.	78	71	90	78	76	93
U.S.	74	68	83	78	76	85
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CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
June 1, 1938

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1938

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

A P P L E S				P E A C H E S					
Condition June 1				Condition June 1			Production		
State	Avg.			Avg.			Avg.		Indicated
	:1927-36:	1937	: 1938	:1927-36:	1937	: 1938	: 1927-36 :	1937	: 1938
	Percent			Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	78	85	82	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.H.	78	92	80	65	90	81	18	24	19
Vt.	78	83	70	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mass.	77	82	67	62	84	73	116	107	102
R.I.	79	80	76	66	92	90	25	27	33
Conn.	74	78	83	65	78	75	172	177	175
N.Y.	69	80	60	60	83	45	1/1,348	1,806	945
N.J.	68	85	67	60	88	69	1,330	1,651	1,302
Pa.	64	81	51	49	84	55	1,507	2,673	1,675
Ohio	52	84	36	39	83	34	876	1,296	498
Ind.	53	78	43	38	69	34	456	402	180
Ill.	52	69	41	39	65	53	1,424	2,117	1,482
Mich.	69	82	47	53	85	37	1,354	2,652	1,073
Wis.	76	84	68	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minn.	70	69	74	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	68	70	69	43	60	61	78	87	84
Mo.	52	73	18	35	76	13	672	1,728	232
S.Dak.	64	49	75	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebr.	60	61	57	42	46	51	40	38	66
Kans.	50	56	38	31	61	14	123	232	29
Del.	64	85	65	55	81	64	271	398	343
Md.	58	80	51	52	77	62	374	448	330
Va.	48	73	44	46	71	53	767	1,599	1,182
W.Va.	50	83	39	34	81	37	299	528	258
N.C.	49	72	46	58	53	74	1,813	1,984	2,480
S.C.	52	62	58	58	47	70	1,095	1,080	1,556
Ga.	50	56	57	58	35	70	1/5,824	2,730	5,548
Fla.	--	--	--	59	46	68	63	36	56
Ky.	45	78	23	37	76	24	452	1,369	352
Tenn.	48	70	18	46	56	23	1,214	1,860	586
Ala.	50	52	56	55	36	65	1,252	990	1,788
Miss.	53	52	53	58	34	68	750	474	1,061
Ark.	51	74	21	45	45	52	1,584	2,288	2,365
La.	49	52	46	54	48	54	240	269	306
Okla.	42	49	24	29	49	23	494	1,073	380
Tex.	40	56	27	42	40	34	1,219	1,392	1,080
Mont.	77	75	86	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	77	85	73	57	10	68	146	14	172
Wyo.	74	77	84	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colo.	69	60	73	75	80	77	1,013	1,533	1,424
N.Mex.	49	69	33	34	39	21	67	92	44
Ariz.	63	20	33	65	60	25	63	47	18
Utah	78	65	83	68	16	75	534	72	434
Nev.	69	65	58	52	68	91	4	3	7
Wash.	73	73	80	56	43	85	1/1,019	935	1,478
Oreg.	74	74	75	57	54	61	265	241	280
Calif.	70	74	58	76	79	71	1/22,135	23,252	19,497
Clingstone 2/-	--	--	--	3/76	79	70	1/14,564	15,418	12,251
Freestone 4/-	--	--	--	3/76	79	73	1/7,572	7,834	7,246
U.S.	63	77	53	60	66	50	1/52,498	59,724	50,920

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning. 5/ Short-time average. 4/ Mainly for drying.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1938

June 1, 1938

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

P E A R S

State	Condition June 1			Production		
	Average			Average		Indicated
	1927-36	1937	1938	1927-36	1937	1938
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	76	69	86	12	8	15
N.H.	79	77	94	13	15	19
Vt.	72	50	82	8	6	9
Mass.	77	72	79	70	65	78
R.I.	80	69	75	10	12	10
Conn.	76	73	80	44	48	55
N.Y.	63	70	66	1,300	1,305	1,560
N.J.	59	71	71	90	56	61
Pa.	60	70	50	569	817	645
Ohio	50	77	43	533	992	549
Ind.	48	76	43	296	630	345
Ill.	45	71	34	493	999	418
Mich.	64	71	48	892	1,380	914
Iowa	53	75	58	90	144	109
Mo.	39	75	14	322	684	73
Nebr.	46	55	40	37	43	38
Kans.	39	68	17	157	282	48
Del.	49	63	56	20	10	8
Md.	56	64	56	97	73	76
Va.	38	52	39	294	416	327
W.Va.	29	70	24	51	111	39
N.C.	46	39	63	232	281	349
S.C.	54	38	67	93	72	124
Ga.	50	38	69	242	244	420
Fla.	60	60	66	81	127	138
Ky.	35	62	20	163	411	104
Tenn.	39	33	21	223	284	139
Ala.	48	24	61	270	211	405
Miss.	52	31	67	256	157	468
Ark.	42	48	41	141	214	170
La.	53	32	69	102	70	178
Okla.	29	37	23	124	141	74
Tex.	42	43	41	354	412	555
Idaho	75	75	79	61	56	62
Colo.	71	49	80	307	153	234
N.Mex.	44	57	29	39	59	25
Ariz.	68	58	45	13	8	6
Utah	72	43	67	81	64	95
Nev.	62	57	83	4	4	4
Wash.	66	82	84	1/4,142	5,600	6,278
Oreg.	73	78	76	1/2,910	5,550	4,017
Calif.	66	67	78	1/3,076	3,334	10,835
U.S.	61	68	67	1/24,336	29,548	29,876

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.

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CHERRIES 1/							
	Condition June 1				Production 2/		
State	Average			Average			Indicated
	1929-36	1937	1938	1927-36	1937		1938
	Percent				Tons		
New York	66	85	55	3/ 17,275	21,750		17,290
Sweet	61	82	52	4/ 2,188	1,770		1,500
Sour	66	86	56	4/ 16,849	19,980		15,790
Pennsylvania	4/ 53	74	39	4/ 7,308	9,890		6,400
Ohio	4/ 52	75	34	4/ 4,499	7,340		3,300
Michigan	65	85	29	26,838	35,840		12,450
Wisconsin	72	90	71	7,664	13,500		11,200
Montana	71	36	90	474	340		390
Idaho	74	65	74	2,775	1,600		2,100
Colorado	56	65	72	3,300	3,460		4,090
Utah	63	37	78	3,108	2,100		3,520
Washington	61	58	73	3/ 14,230	13,500		22,700
Oregon	57	54	59	3/ 12,780	15,800		18,600
California	60	49	69	3/ 18,420	21,600		28,000
12 States	62	69	56	3/ 116,309	144,720		130,040

1/ Production includes both sweet and sour cherries.
2/ Estimates of total production based on commercial sales, plus allowances for local sales, home use, etc.
3/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.
4/ Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS (California & Florida)				CONDITION JUNE 1 1/ OF ALL EARLY POTATOES 2/ 4-IN 10 SOUTHERN STATES			
Crop	Condition June 1						
and	Average:			State	Average:		
State	1927-36	1937	1938		1927-36	1937	1938
	Percent				Percent		
GRAPES:				North Carolina	76	77	80
Florida	1/ 74	64	71	South Carolina	69	67	71
California, All	80	86	87	Georgia	71	73	72
Wine varieties	83	87	37	Florida	72	70	81
Raisin varieties	79	87	37	Alabama	74	75	82
Table varieties	80	83	85	Mississippi	76	75	72
OTHER CROPS				Arkansas	73	74	78
California:				Louisiana	74	72	71
Apricots	60	73	47	Oklahoma	70	76	72
Figs	1/ 76	85	76	Texas	69	57	65
Olives	1/ 71	84	86	10 States	72	72	75
Almonds	57	69	59	1/ Condition reported as of June 1 or at			
Walnuts	74	87	64	time of harvest			
Florida:				2/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes			
Avocados	1/ 64	70	65	for harvest before Sept. 1 in States			
Pineapples	70	75	59	mentioned			
1/ Short-time average							

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	: Production 1/			: Condition June 1 1/		
AND	: Average :			: Indicated : Average :		
STATE	: 1926-35	: 1936	: 1937	: 1927-36	: 1937	: 1938
	Thousand boxes			Percent		
ORANGES:						
California, all	32,231	30,063	42,766	84	83	81
Valencias	17,265	16,829	26,448	85	85	79
Navels and Misc.	14,966	13,234	16,318	81	80	84
Florida, all	15,022	22,500	25,550	70	77	65
Early and midseason	--	12,000	13,500	--	--	--
Valencias	--	7,500	9,800	--	--	--
Tangerines	--	3,000	2,250	66	50	62
Satsumas	--	--	--	60	54	59
Texas	344	2,000	1,900	2/64	71	83
Arizona	136	220	323	2/83	76	79
Alabama	83	56	76	--	75	75
Mississippi	39	26	67	--	79	89
Louisiana	235	309	238	--	71	84
7 States 3/	48,090	55,174	70,920	--	80	75
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Florida, all	11,253	18,100	13,900	66	52	62
Seedless	--	6,000	5,500	--	--	--
Other	--	12,100	8,400	--	--	--
California	1,358	1,550	1,944	2/83	70	81
Texas	1,483	9,630	11,000	2/58	63	78
Arizona	618	1,400	2,500	2/84	88	81
4 States 3/	14,712	30,680	29,344	--	59	70
LEMONS:						
California 3/	7,426	8,102	8,892	80	61	80
LIMES:						
Florida	9	45	110	69	81	66

- 1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States.
- 2/ Short-time average.
- 3/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 75 lb. net.

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APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production		
	Average:			Average:		
	1927-36	1937	1938	1927-36	1937	June 1, 1938
	Percent			Tons		
APRICOTS:						
California	60	73	47	1/ 221,600	311,000	209,000
PLUMS:						
Michigan	59	73	33	--	--	--
California	71	66	67	1/ 60,900	66,000	61,000
PRUNES:						
California (for drying) 2/	63	65	81	1/ 197,900	249,000	271,000
Idaho 3/	68	75	85	--	--	--
Washington 3/	59	51	59	--	--	--
Oregon 3/	55	35	47	--	--	--

- 1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.
 2/ To convert California dried prunes to fresh basis, multiply by 2½.
 3/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS ON JUNE 1, 1938, WITH COMPARISONS

Crop	10-year average :			June :		
	June 1,			1,		
	1927-36	1937	1938	1927-36	1937	1938
	Percent					
FOR MARKET:						
Asparagus.....	86.7	86.6	82.6			
Lima Beans.....	1/ 75.8	78.4	75.4			
Snap Beans.....	71.5	71.3	77.3			
Beets.....	80.7	81.2	80.7			
Cabbage.....	78.9	83.5	85.1			
Cantaloups.....	78.5	82.4	79.4			
Carrots.....	88.6	89.7	84.6			
Cauliflower.....	--	84.3	84.0			
Celery.....	81.0	85.9	82.7			
Green Corn.....	80.2	81.7	79.3			
Cucumbers.....	71.1	75.9	75.6			
Eggplant.....	72.5	68.8	72.6			
Garlic.....	--	80.0	81.3			
Lettuce.....	78.3	76.4	82.1			
Onions.....	81.8	86.6	83.4			
Green Peas.....	81.4	79.5	78.1			
Green Peppers.....	76.9	63.1	77.0			
Com. Early Irish Potatoes.....	79.1	81.4	83.8			
Spinach.....	83.3	80.6	78.8			
Strawberries.....	75.4	79.8	65.1			
Tomatoes.....	75.5	72.3	72.2			
Watermelons.....	71.5	76.2	73.6			
Average all crops	76.8	79.1	75.9			

1/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY CROP REPORTERS 1/

State	: June 1 :(Avg.) 1927-36 Pounds	: June 1 1936 Pounds	: June 1 1937 Pounds	: June 1 1938 Pounds
New Eng.	17.91	18.86	17.52	18.73
N.Y.	22.9	23.9	24.1	24.3
N.J.	21.7	22.5	21.5	22.0
Pa.	20.7	21.6	21.4	21.8
N. Atl.	20.83	21.25	21.65	22.10
Ohio	19.8	19.5	20.3	20.3
Ind.	17.8	17.5	17.9	19.1
Ill.	17.6	17.5	18.1	18.5
Mich.	22.3	22.8	22.7	22.0
Wis.	22.2	23.3	22.7	23.2
E.N. Cent.	20.45	20.89	21.00	21.10
Minn.	20.1	20.9	20.7	21.5
Iowa	17.8	17.9	18.8	19.5
Mo.	12.8	11.8	13.6	13.2
N. Dak.	15.9	16.2	16.4	18.7
S. Dak.	16.1	15.7	16.1	17.0
Nebr.	17.2	17.9	17.4	18.0
Kans.	16.8	16.5	17.2	18.0
W.N. Cent.	16.87	16.97	17.44	18.22
Md.	17.6	17.1	16.5	17.2
Va.	14.0	12.7	14.1	13.6
W. Va.	14.6	13.3	14.4	14.3
N. C.	12.9	11.8	12.6	13.1
S. C.	10.8	10.7	11.1	11.0
S. Atl.	12.38	12.25	12.56	13.16
Ky.	14.3	12.7	14.6	14.5
Tenn.	12.3	11.2	12.5	12.6
Miss.	9.1	8.1	8.5	8.7
Ark.	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.2
Okla.	13.3	12.0	13.2	14.2
Tex.	10.5	10.7	10.6	11.5
S. Cent.	11.32	10.63	11.31	11.83
Mont.	16.3	16.8	17.1	19.6
Idaho	20.3	20.1	20.3	21.5
Wyo.	15.2	16.2	16.2	17.4
Colo.	15.9	15.9	16.8	17.8
Wash.	22.1	22.5	23.4	23.2
Oreg.	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.9
Calif.	20.0	21.1	20.0	21.4
West.	18.25	18.72	19.18	20.26
U.S.	17.01	16.99	17.39	17.99

1/ Averages obtained by dividing the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. The regional averages shown were based in part on records from less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: South Atlantic, Delaware, Georgia, Florida; South Central, Alabama, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada.

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NUMBER OF HENS PER FLOCK, AND OF EGGS LAID PER HEN AND
PER FLOCK, FIRST DAY OF MONTH 1/₁

Geographic Division	Layers per flock <u>2</u> / ₁			Eggs per 100 layers <u>2</u> / ₁			Eggs per flock		
	Jan. 1	May 1	June 13	May 1	June 13	gate	May 1	June 13	gate
				: Aggre- gate			: Aggre- gate		
				: Jan-June			: Jan-June		
NORTH ATL.									
1927-36 (Av.)	95.8	85.4	82.0	59.1	54.5	262	50.2	44.7	231
1937	104.1	89.8	85.7	60.0	55.9	292	53.7	47.9	274
1938	96.7	<u>4</u> /85.3	81.3	61.1	56.1	294	<u>4</u> /52.1	45.4	263
NORTH CENT.									
1927-36 (Av.)	116.4	104.7	98.1	56.3	50.7	230	59.0	49.9	249
1937	111.4	99.0	91.7	59.0	53.9	241	58.6	49.6	248
1938	102.4	91.6	85.9	59.4	54.3	261	54.4	46.9	251
SOUTH ATL.									
1927-36 (Av.)	60.5	52.1	49.9	51.0	45.6	238	26.1	22.4	130
1937	61.4	51.5	48.7	53.8	48.0	252	27.4	23.0	137
1938	55.8	48.0	46.3	53.8	48.7	265	25.3	22.2	136
SOUTH CENT.									
1927-36 (Av.)	67.6	56.6	53.5	51.0	44.9	233	28.8	24.0	141
1937	64.7	54.2	50.6	53.7	46.3	238	28.9	23.3	136
1938	59.3	51.7	48.7	54.3	48.3	258	27.8	23.3	142
WESTERN									
1927-36 (Av.)	74.1	67.2	64.0	58.7	53.8	266	39.6	34.8	181
1937	72.2	66.1	64.8	61.0	57.3	274	40.1	37.4	185
1938	71.1	<u>4</u> /64.4	62.8	59.6	54.7	277	<u>4</u> /38.5	34.6	185
UNITED STATES									
1927-36 (Av.)	86.5	76.0	71.8	55.3	49.8	238	41.6	35.4	188
1937	84.2	73.1	68.5	57.8	52.5	250	41.8	35.4	190
1938	77.6	68.6	64.9	58.1	52.9	266	<u>4</u> /39.4	33.9	191

- 1/ Covering about 20,000 flocks owned by Crop Reporters. These flocks are larger, and better cared for than on the average farm, the difference being greatest in the South.
- 2/ Including hens and pullets of laying age.
- 3/ June 1938 figures are preliminary.
- 4/ Revised.

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PRICES OF EGGS, CHICKENS AND TURKEYS;
AND OF FEED FOR POULTRY

United States average mid-month prices to farmers at local markets

Prices of 100 pounds of feed used in a farm poultry ration *

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1927-36(Av):	124.4	126.2	126.5	128.6	132.4	134.0	139.0	143.5	142.5	134.6	127.3	127.8
1937	192.2	196.3	196.3	214.1	213.6	203.5	201.6	175.3	162.2	122.2	108.2	108.9
1938	114.7	114.2	111.3	110.3	108.6							

Prices received for one dozen eggs

1927-36(Av):	27.3	22.5	18.1	17.5	17.7	17.4	18.8	20.9	24.5	28.1	32.5	32.0
1937	23.1	20.1	19.9	20.1	17.9	17.6	19.4	20.4	22.9	25.2	28.0	26.0
1938	21.6	16.4	16.2	15.9	17.6							

Prices received for one pound of chicken

1927-36(Av):	15.8	16.1	16.4	17.0	17.0	16.6	16.3	16.0	16.2	15.6	15.1	14.7
1937	13.4	13.6	14.4	15.2	14.8	14.8	15.3	16.8	17.4	17.6	16.9	16.4
1938	16.7	16.0	15.9	16.2	16.1							

Prices received for one pound of turkey

1927-36(Av):	21.1									18.9	20.2	19.9
1937	14.1	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.0	15.7	13.9	14.2	15.0	16.7	17.9	18.0
1938	17.5	17.7	17.2	17.0	16.4							

* Price of poultry ration is computed on the basis of prices received by farmers for grain, and paid by them for bran and tankage.

QUANTITY OF POULTRY PRODUCTS REQUIRED
TO BUY 100 POUNDS OF POULTRY RATION

Dozens of eggs required (feed-egg ratio)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1927-36(Av):	4.61	5.70	6.90	7.58	7.45	7.73	7.40	6.86	5.74	4.73	3.88	4.04
1937	8.32	9.77	9.86	10.65	11.93	11.56	10.39	8.59	7.08	4.85	3.86	4.19
1938	5.31	6.96	6.87	6.94	6.17							

Pounds of chicken required (feed-chicken ratio)

1927-36(Av):	7.95	7.81	7.68	7.56	7.82	8.09	8.65	9.14	8.90	8.68	8.58	8.90
1937	14.34	14.43	13.63	14.09	14.43	13.75	13.18	10.43	9.32	6.94	6.40	6.64
1938	6.87	7.14	7.00	6.81	6.75							

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Average Number of Chicks and Young Chickens of Current Year's Hatchings,
on hand in Flocks Belonging to Crop Reporters

Year	United States	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western
<u>April 1</u>							
1927-36(Av)	34.3	28.3	31.4	34.8	38.0	41.8	26.4
1934	26.1	23.6	25.3	28.4	25.5	25.9	27.2
1935	30.1	32.7	31.0	27.1	32.7	31.9	25.7
1936	29.3	31.1	25.7	24.3	28.9	33.8	31.5
1937	32.6	39.4	34.2	22.7	41.9	34.5	26.5
1938	41.7	48.9	36.9	31.1	50.8	49.6	33.6
<u>May 1</u>							
1927-36(Av)	89.6	78.2	103.3	114.0	79.1	89.2	63.0
1934	76.6	72.9	85.4	103.0	59.3	69.2	64.1
1935	84.2	83.5	103.7	100.6	77.8	76.6	61.0
1936	88.4	93.7	101.7	101.2	72.4	86.5	71.3
1937	82.4	88.6	108.3	88.7	75.1	76.1	58.2
1938	94.5	96.9	108.9	110.0	91.8	91.5	64.2
<u>June 1</u>							
1927-36(Av)	134.1	122.1	170.5	192.6	105.2	114.0	88.2
1934	124.4	113.2	160.3	183.7	94.7	99.3	86.3
1935	123.6	131.3	168.1	164.6	97.6	97.0	83.7
1936	138.0	141.6	180.2	187.0	110.0	112.6	93.1
1937	117.8	127.5	155.2	146.5	103.7	96.2	80.0
1938	131.7	142.7	166.7	174.9	111.9	106.9	87.5
<u>July 1</u>							
1927-36(Av)	137.9	127.8	180.0	206.8	106.9	107.2	90.2
1934	127.0	121.6	166.5	191.9	99.9	93.3	84.6
1935	130.3	139.7	179.5	182.3	99.3	91.9	93.2
1936	144.4	136.8	196.2	207.0	116.4	108.5	97.8
1937	117.4	126.9	159.9	154.6	93.9	89.6	82.7
<u>October 1</u>							
1930-34 (Av)	93.2	93.2	115.2	143.4	70.5	68.7	65.8
1934	84.6	89.4	107.3	122.3	68.5	58.9	63.6
1935	89.5	100.5	115.9	125.2	69.6	64.1	65.8
1936	102.0	115.2	130.5	142.9	75.0	78.7	70.9
1937	87.2	90.1	112.8	110.7	72.8	70.8	66.2
<u>All Pullets October 1</u>							
1930-34(Av)	62.6	66.7	79.3	93.4	43.2	45.3	47.2
1934	58.8	67.7	75.9	82.7	42.3	39.5	49.0
1935	62.7	74.1	85.0	85.8	44.4	44.1	47.1
1936	71.4	85.2	93.9	97.4	48.8	55.1	49.9
1937	65.3	73.5	87.0	80.6	51.8	52.6	48.2

JUNE 1 POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

The June report for farm flocks shows heavy increases in the number of chickens being raised, continued high seasonal production of eggs per layer, and a total production of eggs only a few percent below the level of the 10-year (1927-36) June 1 average notwithstanding the smallest number of layers on hand for that date since 1925.

While the June 1 number of farm flock layers was 5.3 percent less than last year and the lowest for that date in the 14 years of record, the shortage was not quite as great relatively as on May 1. The seasonal decrease during May was only 5.4 percent compared with a 6.2 percent decrease last year and was slightly less than the 10-year average decline for May. Likewise the seasonal decrease since January 1 in average numbers of layers per flock was only 16.4 percent this year compared with 18.6 percent last year and with a 10-year average decrease for these months of 17.0 percent.

By geographic areas the average number of layers per farm flock is lower than last year by about 6 percent in the North Central area, by 5 percent in both the North and South Atlantic areas and by 4 percent and 3 percent in the South Central and Far Western areas, respectively. Compared with the 10-year June 1 average, numbers of layers are down in the West North Central area about 18 percent; in the South Central area, 9 percent; in the South Atlantic, 7 percent; in the East North Central, 6 percent, and in the Far Western and North Atlantic commercial areas, 2 percent.

The number of young chickens of this year's hatchings on hand in farm flocks on June 1 gives further evidence of impending flock increases, present numbers being 11.8 percent greater than numbers of young on hand a year ago. The gain shown over last year was about 15 percent on May 1, and 28 percent on April 1. As the decrease last year in the number of young chickens in farm flocks was very great, amounting in the June report to 15 percent below numbers in 1936, the present increase still leaves the numbers of young birds 4.6 percent below numbers in 1936 and about 2 percent below the June 10-year average number for the years 1927-36. In the West North Central area, which suffered the most severe reductions during the drought years, the greatest recovery in young chickens is shown. In that area present numbers are reported to be 19.4 percent above last year. Gains elsewhere over last year's numbers are North Atlantic area, 11.9 percent; South Central area, 11.1 percent; Far Western, 9.4 percent; South Atlantic, 7.9 percent; and East North Central, 7.4 percent.

Hens in farm flocks continued to lay at a record high seasonal rate. The reported production on June 1 was 52.9 eggs per hundred layers, which exceeds the previous record high June production of 52.5 eggs reported last year and is 6 percent above the 10-year average June production per layer.

A record high June rate of production of eggs per hen was shown in every major geographic area except the East North Central where the rate was the same as last year and in the Far West where it was exceeded not only in 1937 but in two other years.

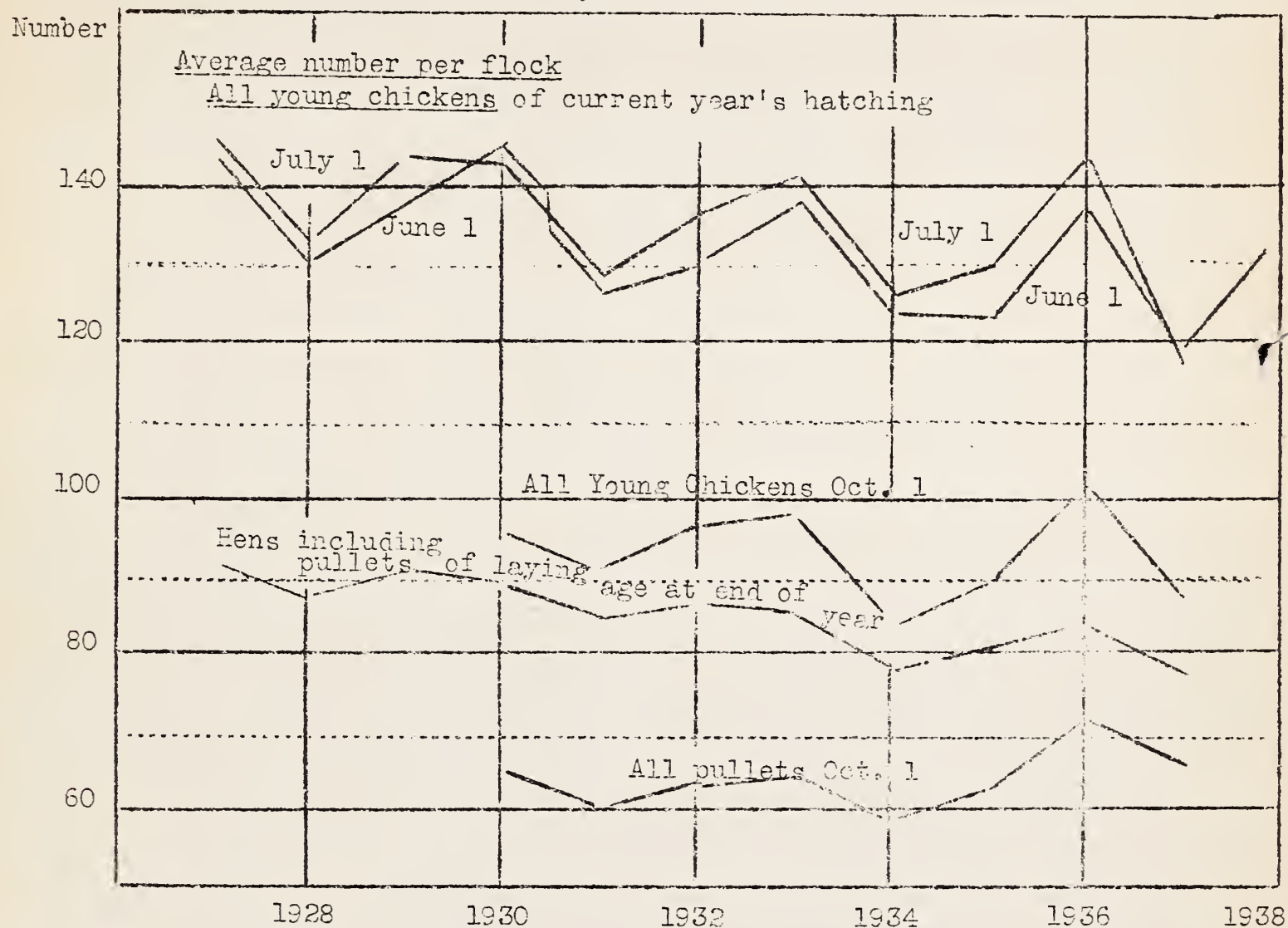
The average total production per farm flock on June 1 was 33.9 eggs, this being a decrease of 4.2 percent below the figure for June 1, 1937, when production was the same as the 10-year June average. The reported decrease below last

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1938
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Relation of Chick and Pullet Numbers in Farm Flocks
to Number of Layers at End of Year



year's production reached about 7 percent in the Far Western and East North Central areas, while production per flock in the South Central area is the same as last year. The decrease in flock production below the 10-year average is 10.6 percent in the West North Central area, where the reduction during recent years in the number of layers was greatest. Elsewhere the shortage in production of eggs per flock compared with the 10-year average is within 3 percent and in the North Atlantic area it is slightly larger than average.

